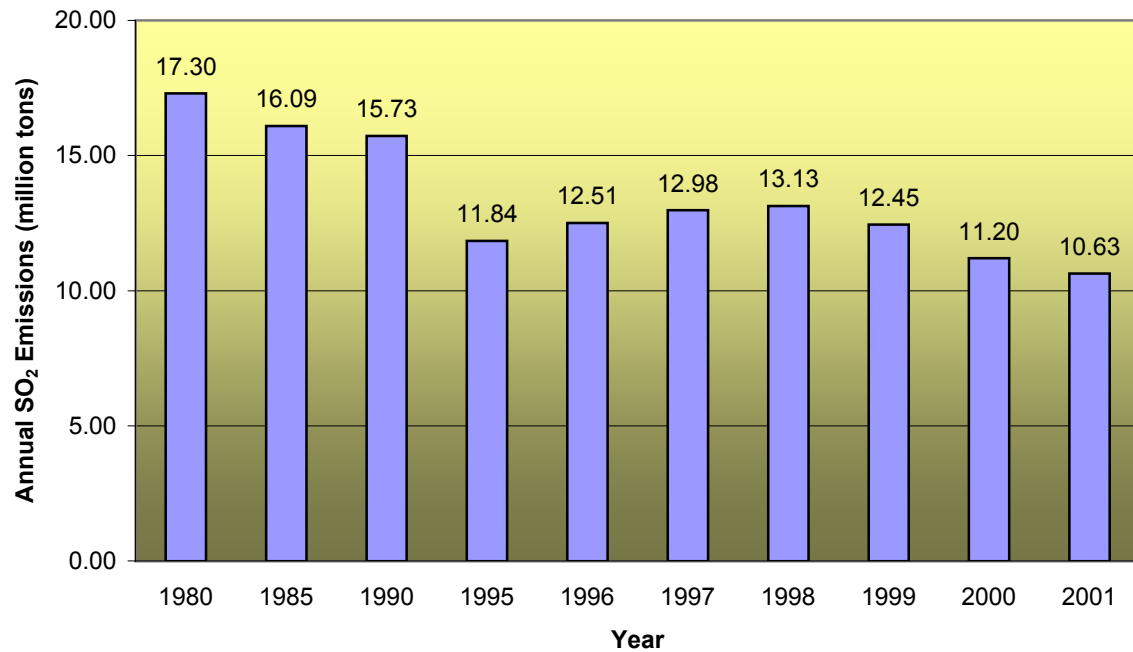
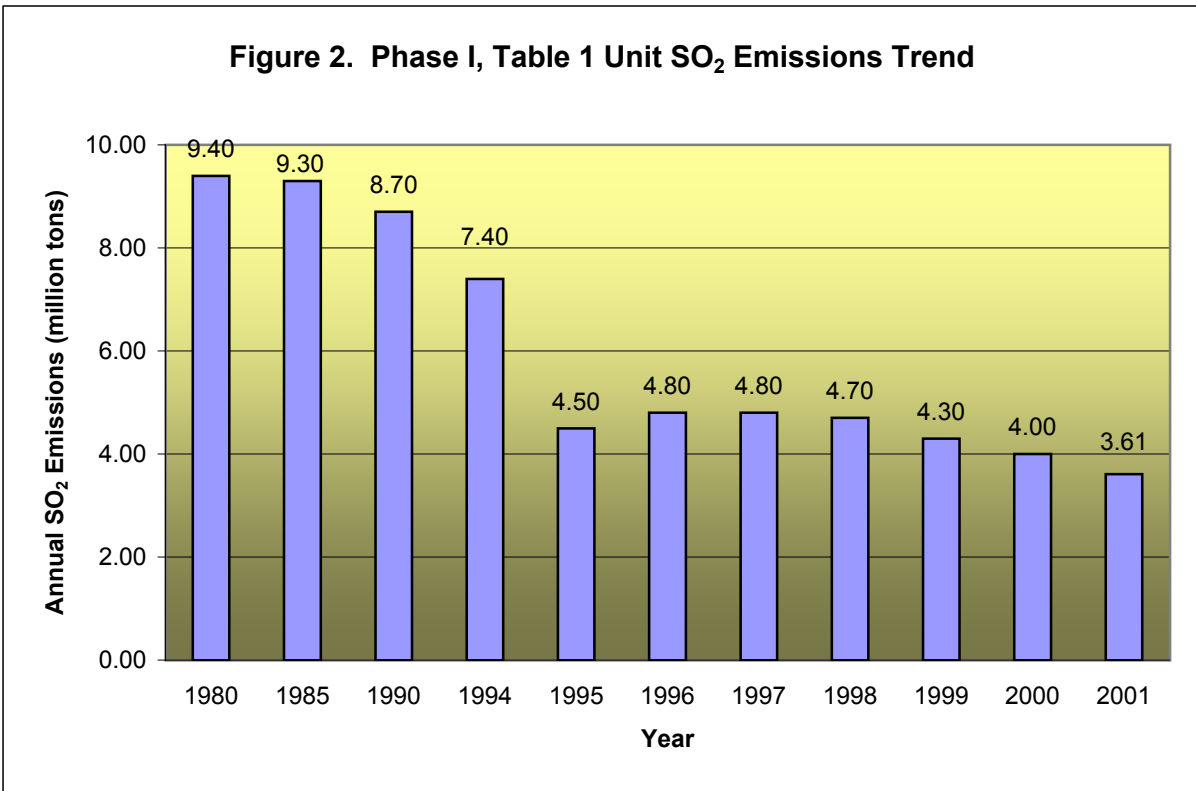


**Figure 1. National SO₂ Emissions Trend
for all Title IV Affected Units**



The long term trend in SO₂ mass emissions for all units affected under Title IV is shown in Figure 1 (the data are displayed at five-year intervals from 1980 to 1995, followed by 1996 through 2001). Emissions declined gradually by 9.1% or about 1.6 million tons between 1980 and 1990, followed by a sharp drop of about 24.5% or 3.9 million tons from 1990 to 1995, which was the first year Phase I units were required to comply with the Acid Rain Program. This emissions drop was then followed by increases of approximately 5.7% or 670,000 tons in 1996, 3.8% or 470,000 tons in 1997 and 1.2% or 150,000 tons in 1998. Since 1999, emissions have dropped gradually. In 2001, emissions dropped by approximately 5.1% or 570,000 tons from 2000 levels.



Note: Eight Phase I, Table 1 units (out of 263 units) are retired and have no emissions.

Figure 2 shows the SO₂ emissions trend for the 263 units required to participate in Phase I of the program ("Table 1" units) over the same time period (including data from 1994). For 1995 through 2001, SO₂ emissions for Table 1 units fell below their allowable level for each year.

**Figure 3. National Heat Input Trend
for all Title IV Affected Units**

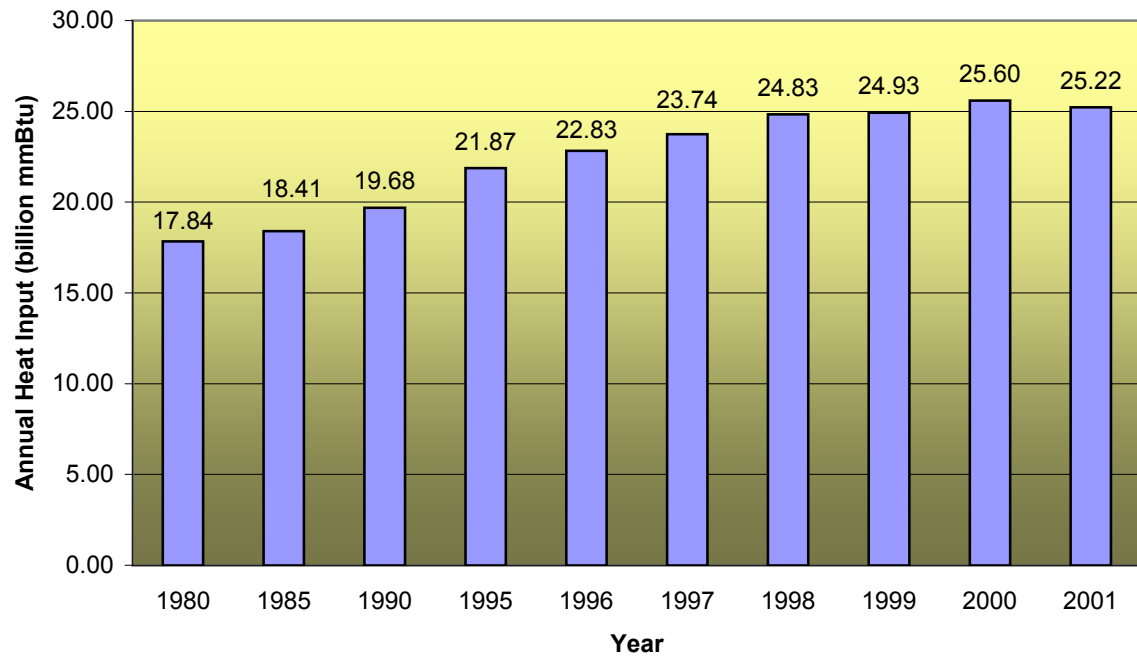


Figure 3 shows the trend in heat input (a measure of fuel burned to produce electricity) for all Title IV affected units. Based on the heat input trend illustrated in Figure 3, it appears that electricity production for all Title IV affected units has been increasing every year until 2000. In 2001, the electrical production has dropped slightly from 2000 levels by 1.5%.

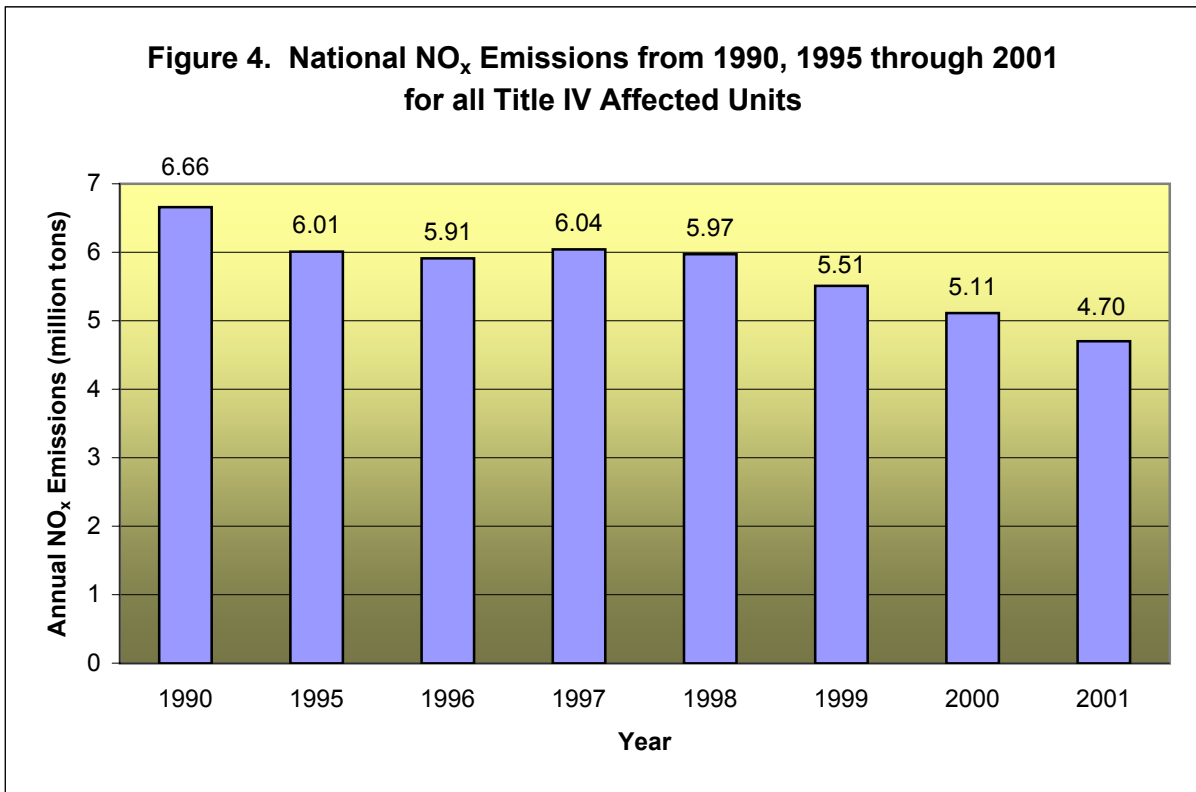


Figure 4 shows the estimated NO_x mass emissions for all Title IV affected units for 1990, 1995 through 2001. 1996 was the first year Phase I units were required to limit their NO_x emission rates under the Acid Rain Program. National NO_x mass emissions declined by 570,000 tons from 1990 to 1995 and by an additional 180,000 tons from 1995 to 1996, despite the increase in heat input shown in Figure 3. In 1997, national NO_x mass emissions increased about 130,000 tons from 1996. NO_x emissions have been dropping from 1997 levels. The 2001 NO_x emissions continued to drop by 420,000 tons from the 2000 total.

Figure 5. Average NO_x Emission Rate (lb/mmBtu) for 1990, 1999 through 2001 by Boiler Type for all Tangentially Fired and Wall-Fired Title IV Affected Units

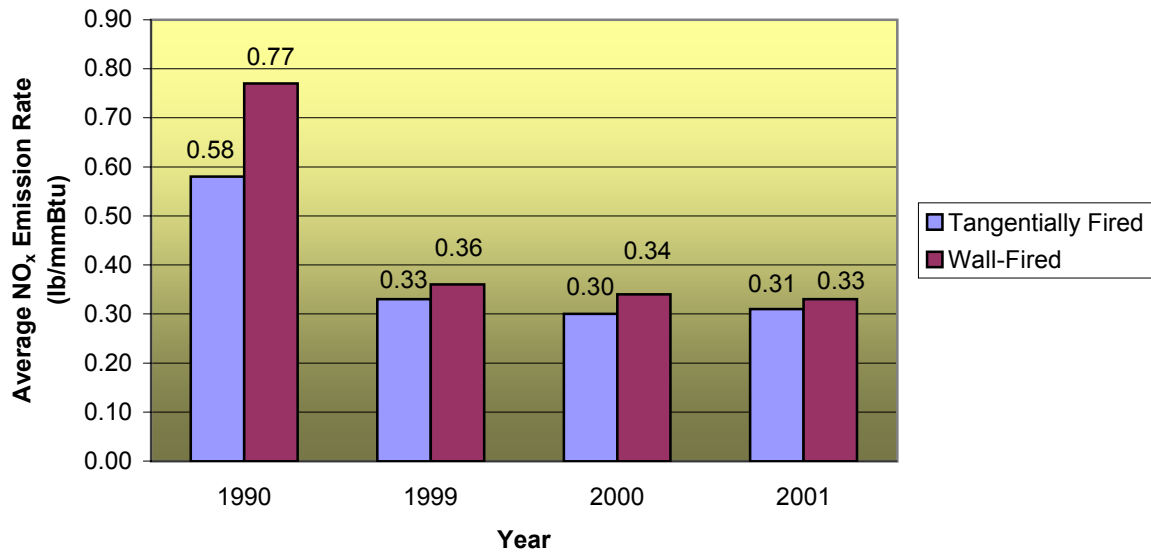
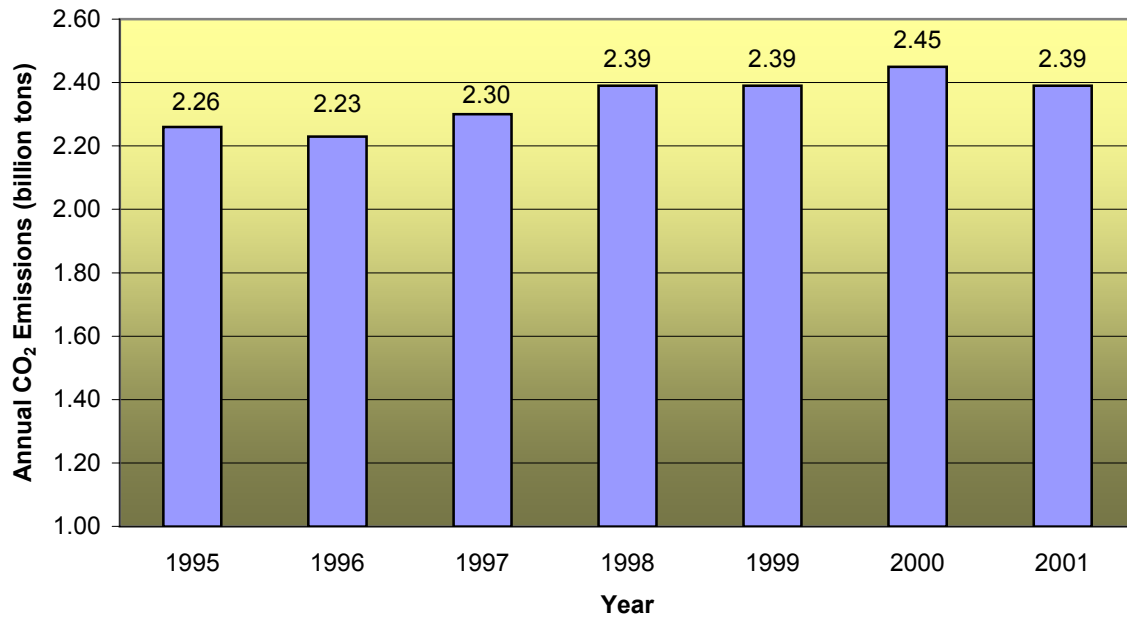


Figure 5 shows the 1990, 1999, 2000 and 2001 heat input-weighted average NO_x emission rates for all units reporting to the Acid Rain Program, by boiler type. The 2001 average NO_x emission rates have slightly increased from the 2000 average NO_x emission rate for both tangentially-fired (625 units, 0.31 lb/mmBtu) and wall-fired units (881 units, 0.33 lb/mmBtu). The number of units for each boiler type also increased from 2000, tangentially fired units increased by 152 units and wall-fired increased by 154 units. These emission rates are below the required limits set for Phase I NO_x affected units of 0.45 and 0.50 lb/mmBtu.

Figure 6. National CO₂ Emissions Trend for all Title IV Affected Units



Title IV does not require control of CO₂ emissions; it only requires that they be measured and reported. As indicated in Figure 6, emissions of CO₂ from all Title IV affected units increased by 2.8% from 1995 to 1996 and by an additional 3.1% from 1996 to 1997. In 1998, CO₂ emissions increased by 3.9%. The CO₂ emissions remained the same between 1998 and 1999. In 2000, CO₂ emissions rose by 2.5%. The CO₂ emissions dropped in 2001 by 2.4%.

Figure 7. NO_x Mass Emissions Trend for all 1046 NO_x Affected Units

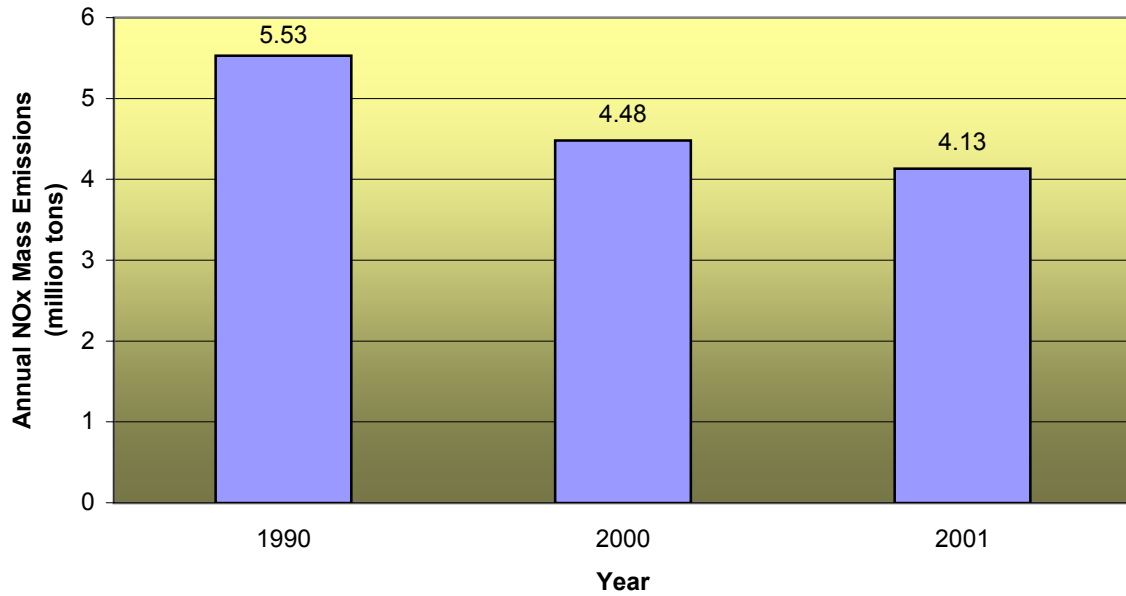


Figure 8. National NO_x Emissions from 1990, 2000 and 2001 for all Title IV Affected Units

